



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

New and interesting Species of *Polygonum*.

[PLATES 193-196.]

BY JOHN K. SMALL.

The following notes are mainly the results of a study of the specimens representing the American species of the genus *Polygonum*, preserved in the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanic Garden, which Dr. Trelease has kindly given me the opportunity to examine, and also a large collection from the Gulf region of Southern Louisiana, which Rev. A. B. Langlois has put at my disposal.

*POLYGONUM OPELOUSANUM* Riddell; Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **19**: 354 (1892).

Rev. A. B. Langlois has found this form at Pointe à la Hache, Louisiana. The locality is some distance south of Opelousas, Mr. Carpenter's original station. At Pointe à la Hache it grows in ditches and rice fields, and is probably a quite common species about the Western Gulf region.

By the aid of various herbaria the following range is shown: Opelousas, Louisiana, and Pointe à la Hache to the False Washita, Indian Territory (Palmer), and Orizaba, Mexico (Muller).

*POLYGONUM MINUS* Huds. Fl. Angl. 148 (1762).

Heretofore known to occur on the Western Continent only in Chili. In the George Engelmann Herbarium of the Missouri Botanic Garden, I find a specimen of this species with the accompanying label reading thus: "Introduced, gardens and yards, Feliciana, Louisiana, Wm. Carpenter, No. 9."

Mr. Carpenter was unable to identify the plant, judging from a note left on the label. It is clearly this species and the first and only specimen thus far known to occur in North America.

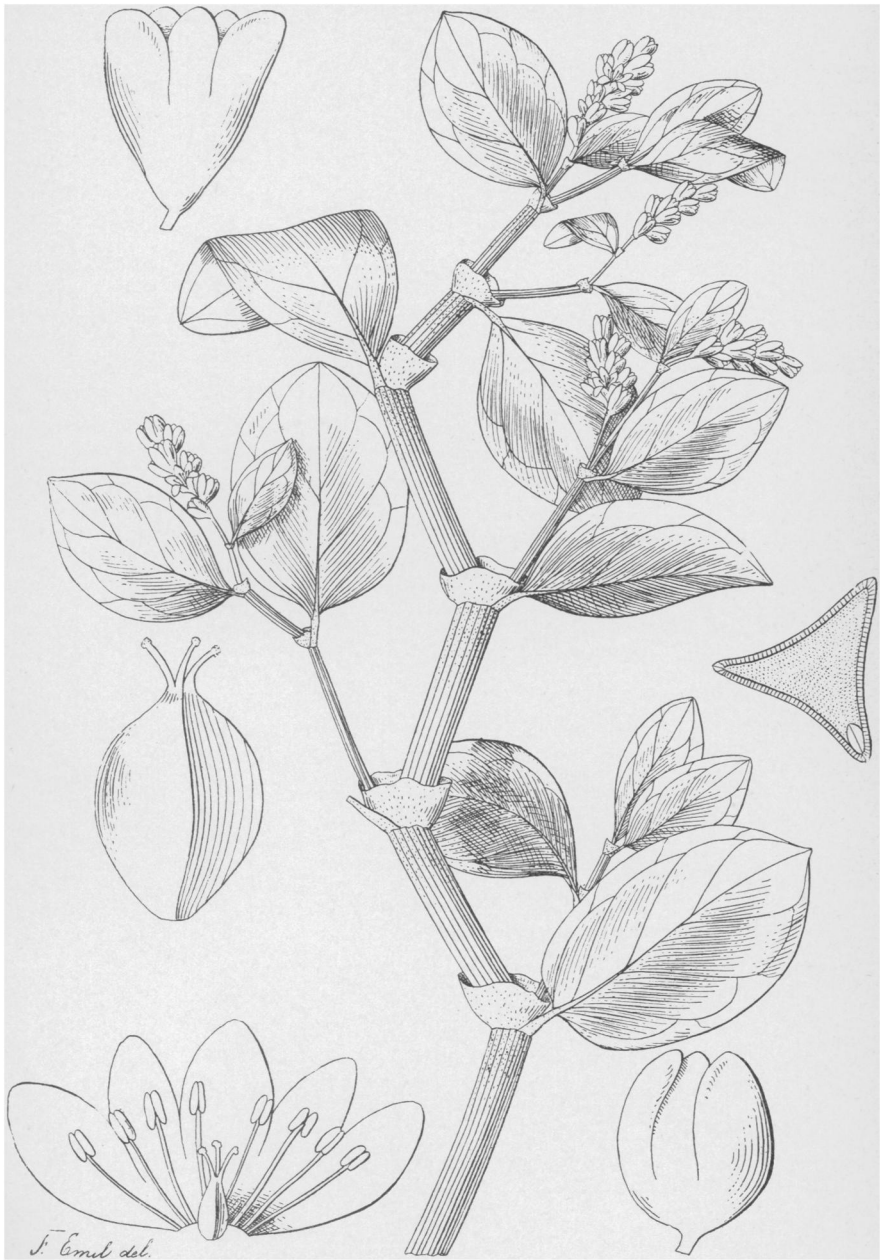
*POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM ECILIATUM* Small, Bull. Torr. Club, **20**: 214 (1893).

I find in the National Herbarium a specimen of the *Persicaria* section, whose label bears simply *Polygonum*, and the record of locality, date, etc. It is clearly my lately described *P. punctatum eciliatum*. The plant has the characters of the type, especially



*F. Emil del.*

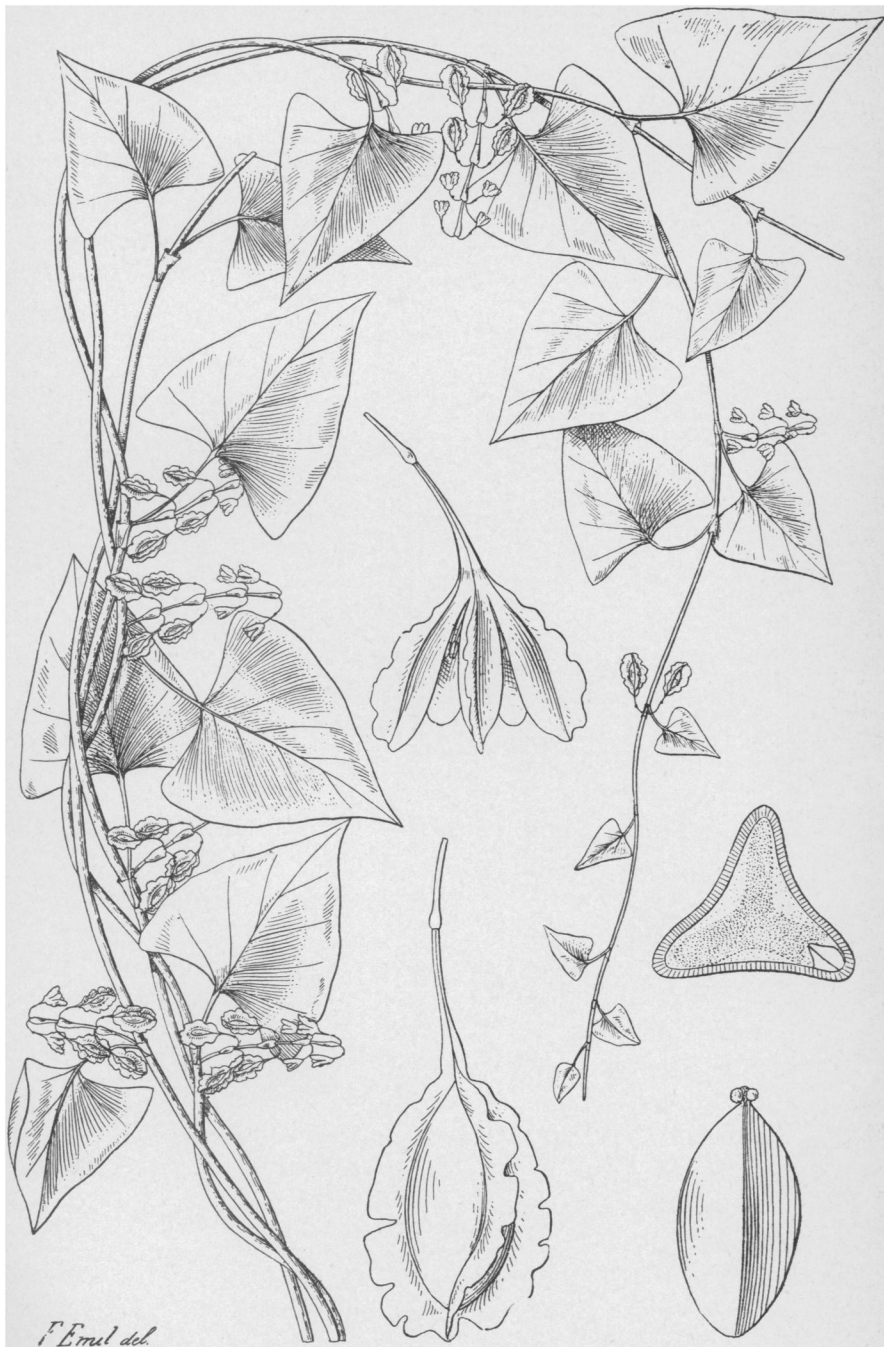
POLYGONUM LONGISTYLYM SMALL.



POLYGONUM NEWBERRYI SMALL.



POLYGONUM EXSERTUM SMALL.



POLYGONUM CRISTATUM ENGELM. & GRAY.

the entire and eciliate ocreæ, and although rather old, the dark reddish-purple color of the racemes is apparent.

Collected in the region of Orizaba, Mexico, by M. Bourgeau, 1855-1856, No. 2678.

Since writing the above paragraph I have seen another specimen identical with the type from the Valley of Toluca, Mexico. It was found in wet places near Knoxville, Tennessee, by Mr. T. H. Kearney, Jr., on August 29, 1891.

The striking extension of the range of this well-marked variety is quite unexpected.

*POLYGONUM LONGISTYLUM* n. sp.

Annual or perennial, glabrous except the upper branches and peduncles. Stem erect, 3-6 dm. tall, branched throughout, somewhat enlarged at the nodes, more or less ribbed, becoming woody below; leaves lanceolate or narrowly-lanceolate, sometimes ovate-lanceolate, 3-10 cm. long, .5-2 cm. broad, acuminate, slightly crisped, undulate and more or less ciliolate, petioled, acuminate at the base; petioles 5-12 mm. long; ocreæ cylindric, entire, thin, brittle and soon falling away; inflorescence consisting of terminal spicate-racemes, somewhat glandular; racemes cylindric, 2-8 cm. long, 1 cm. broad, dense; flowers about 5 mm. broad, lilac; calyx 5-cleft to below the middle, petaloid; segments broadly oblong, obtuse; stamens 6 to 8, included; style 3-3.5 mm. long, slender, conspicuously exserted; stigmas dark-colored; achene lenticular 2.5 mm. long, broadly ovoid, slightly gibbous on the sides, black, very sparingly roughened, somewhat shining or dull. (Plate 193.)

New Mexico—(Fendler, 749); Texas—Houston, Harrisburg, etc. (Lindheimer); Louisiana—Jackson (Carpenter); Illinois—opposite St. Louis (Engelmann); Missouri—Dauphin county (Bush).

While studying various collections of *Polygonum*, fragmentary specimens of a form related to *P. Pennsylvanicum* came under my notice. Owing to the scanty material, I was compelled to pass them by. However, good material is preserved in the George Engelmann Herbarium, which leads me to the above decision. In aspect the plant resembles *P. Pennsylvanicum*, but differs in the remarkably long style, smaller and duller achene, the longer petioled and more strictly lanceolate leaves. It stands between *P. Mexicanum* and *P. Pennsylvanicum*, both morphologically and geographically.

Dr. Engelmann referred the form to the latter species, provisionally, remarking that the achene was too small, and further it is not orbicular or depressed-orbicular as in *P. Pennsylvanicum*, but broadly-ovoid and slightly gibbous.

*POLYGONUM MEXICANUM* Small, Bull. Torr. Club, 19: 356 (1892).

A species of the Mexican Flora new to the United States. Recently discovered by Rev. Mr. Langlois, who gives me the following information: Growing in fields, ditches, etc., about St. Martinsville, Louisiana. It is common, often attains a height of 12 to 15 decimeters, and is very attractive on account of the abundance of its fine flowers.

*POLYGONUM DENSIFLORUM* Meisn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 5: 13 (1855).

Here is a case in which a species of the Gulf region follows the Mississippi River Valley as far as Southern Missouri, thus coming into the region of the "Northern Flora."

The plants vary a little from some of the southern forms in having narrower leaves, and the achene is broadly oblong instead of orbicular. It has been found at two localities in Missouri, Dunklin county, September 18, 1893 (Bush, 116), and swamps, Southeastern Missouri, November 19, 1893 (Trelease).

On Lindheimer's specimens from Texas varying from the type, towards a more slender build and corresponding to these plants from Southern Missouri, Engelmann once thought of founding a species *P. Texanum*, but left, as far as I have been able to learn, only a manuscript name.

*POLYGONUM NEWBERRYI* n. sp.

Perennial, dull green, fleshy and stout, more or less puberulent throughout or sometimes glabrous. Stems apparently 2-4 dm. tall, stout, slightly channeled, more or less flexuous, strongly puberulent (in the type), nearly simple or short-branched above; internodes about 3 cm. long near the base, 1 cm. long near the summit of the stem, primary internodes of the branches about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the opposite stem internodes; leaves ovate or broadly oblong-ovate, 1-4.5 cm. long, .5-3 cm. broad, subsessile or short petioled, obtuse or subapiculate, acute or obtuse at the base, sometimes truncate, fleshy, becoming more or less rugose wrinkled with age and in drying, attached near the base of the ocreæ; ocreæ funnel-form, light brown, pubescent or nearly glabrous, thin and brittle; inflorescence of a few axillary racemes; racemes narrow, short (1 cm. long), few-flowered, sometimes



slightly interrupted; flowers 5–6 mm. broad; calyx 5-parted, the 2 outer sepals conspicuously larger than the 3 inner; stamens 8, included, anthers large; style 3-parted, included; achene slightly obovoid and unsymmetrical, about 2 mm. long, light-brown, smooth and shining. (Plate 194.)

Found in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, at Crater Pass, by Dr. Newberry, September 1, 1856, growing in scoria near the snow line, 7,000 feet altitude. There is a specimen of *Polygonum* in the Columbia College Herbarium, collected by Mr. Frank Tweedy, of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, in July, 1883. It is from the Yakima region, Washington, altitude 6,000 feet. This specimen can safely be referred to *P. Newberryi*, and is not *P. Davisæ*, under which name it was distributed. The plant from the Yakima region is apparently less stunted and nearly smooth, but these differences can be accounted for by the lower altitude of its habitat.

*P. Newberryi* is intermediate between *P. alpinum* and *P. Davisæ*, possessing the reduced and short racemes of the latter species and bearing an achene more like that of the former. With many minor characters it is strikingly different from all its other relatives of the Aconogonon Section.

The type of this species reached Dr. Torrey in 1857, the year after Dr. Newberry collected it in the Cascade Mountains. In some way the plant was mounted on a sheet of *Rumex venosus*, where it remained unstudied up to the present time.

POLYGONUM CAMPORUM Meisn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 5: 21 (1855).

Heretofore this species has not been known to grow very far east of the 100th parallel, but Rev. Mr. Langlois has it from St. Bernard county, Louisiana, where it thrives in low, grassy and saltish ground near the Gulf of Mexico. This brings the plant very near the Mississippi River.

POLYGONUM RAMOSISSIMUM PROLIFICUM n. var.

Very bushy. Stem erect 6–10 dm. tall, rather stout; internodes short; nodes proliferous, producing 2 or more branches; leaves variable in size and narrower than those of the typical form; flowers and achenes more numerous than usual.

Referable to *P. ramosissimum* by its ocreæ and achene, but differing conspicuously from any form of that species by its peculiar mode of branching, which gives it a dense appearance, and

the other characters cited above. Collected at Exeter, Nebraska, by Rev. J. H. Wibbe.

*POLYGONUM EXSERTUM* n. sp.

Annual or perennial (?) slender, glabrous, sometimes somewhat glaucescent, of a light or dark brownish color. Stem erect or nearly so, 4–9 dm. tall, flexuous, rather conspicuously ribbed, branched above or throughout; branches slender and quite erect; leaves narrowly or linear-lanceolate, sometimes obovate, 1–6 cm. long, .2–.7 cm. broad, acute or cuspidate, acuminate at the base, nearly sessile; ocreæ several-parted when young, soon much lacerate, silvery or brownish, especially about the base; inflorescence consisting of axillary clusters bearing from 2 to 4 flowers; calyx greenish, but small and inconspicuous, 6-parted to near the base; segments oblong, obtuse; stamens 5 or 6, included; style 3-cleft, very short or the stigmas almost sessile; achene triquetrous, 4–6 mm. long, narrow, triangular-pyramidal, rounded at the base, more or less constricted above the middle, chestnut color, smooth and shining, exceeding the calyx by  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its length and slightly spirally twisted when mature. (Plate 195.)

Sandy banks of Spirit Lake (Geyer, Nicollet's Northwestern Expedition, No. 138), south to Valentine, Nebraska (Bates), east to St. Louis, Missouri (Engelmann), also at Providence and Barrington, Rhode Island (Olney), and York Harbor, Maine (Bicknell).

The species here described has passed through an interesting history. Botanists under whose notice the plant has come have either left it undetermined or have given it a name with more or less doubt. It was apparently first collected by Chas. A. Geyer at the source (Spirit Lake) of the Little Sioux River, on September 30, 1839. No name was assigned to this specimen. The next collection was made by Engelmann at St. Louis, in September, 1845, on both banks of the Mississippi River. These specimens were labeled *P. ramosissimum* with some doubt. Later, in 1856, Mr. Olney found the plant at two localities in Rhode Island, namely: Providence and Barrington. He, like Engelmann, called them *P. ramosissimum* with more or less doubt. The last collections were by J. M. Bates at Valentine, Nebraska, in 1891, and by E. P. Bicknell at York Harbor, Maine. The most curious thing about the species is this: It has the general habit and aspect of *P. ramosissimum* and the inflorescence and fruit of *P. Rayi*. Its resemblance to the latter is so strong that for some time I was

inclined to regard it as a form of that species, but a careful study has forced me to dispose of it as recorded above.

POLYGONUM SAWATCHENSE Small, Bull. Torr. Club, 20: 213 (1893).

While examining some plants in the United States National Herbarium a short time since, I was surprised to find several specimens which I at once recognized as new representatives of my *Polygonum Sawatchense*. They are nearly like the original in every respect.

One specimen is rather strict and was collected in the Yellowstone Park, by Mr. Tweedy, in 1885. The other specimen is from Castle Rock, in the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains near Golden, Colorado, altitude about 6,000 feet, gathered on July 1 and September 9, 1885, by Mr. Patterson, No. 128. The plants of the last collection are more elongated and rather straggling. This difference is most likely due to their unlike habitats and altitudes.

POLYGONUM DUMETORUM L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 522 (1762).

Recently collected in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee, by Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner. Its geographical range may be defined thus: Eastern Missouri, the prairies of Illinois and Eastern Tennessee.

POLYGONUM CRISTATUM Engelm. & Gray, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 259 (1847).

This I found in the United States National Herbarium under the name of *Polygonum dumetorum*, collected by W. H. Ravenel at Aiken, South Carolina, in September, 1869. In my Preliminary List of American Species of *Polygonum*, two localities for this apparently rare plant are cited, and now we have the third. It may be that the species has often been overlooked on account of its close resemblance to its nearest relatives *P. scandens* and *P. dumetorum*, and we may expect to find it at intermediate stations between Texas and South Carolina. (Plate 196.)

### The Nomenclature of the Genus *Büttneria* Duham.

BY T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

BUTNERIA (correctly BÜTTNERIA) Duhamel, Traité des Arbres et Arbustes, 1: 113. t. 45 (Sept., 1755).—Not *Byttneria* Löfl. It. Hisp. 313 (1758).